BT
HORSE STABLE FITTINGS

BEATTY BROS.

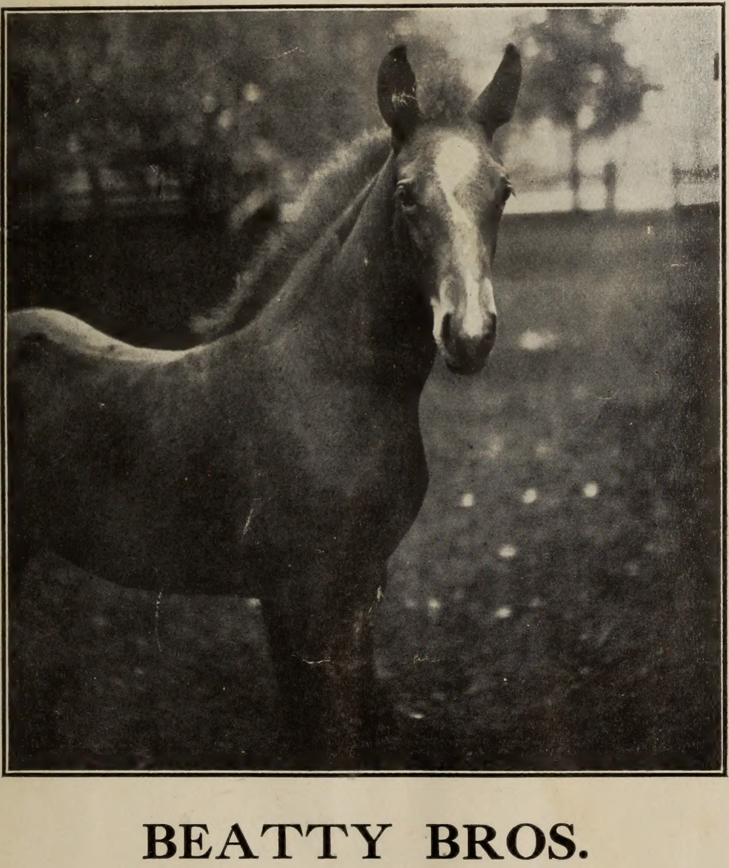
FERGUS, ONTARIO
BRANDON, MANITOBA

10c
8852

The BT Catalogue

OF

Horse Stable Fittings



BEATTY BROS.
Fergus, Ontario

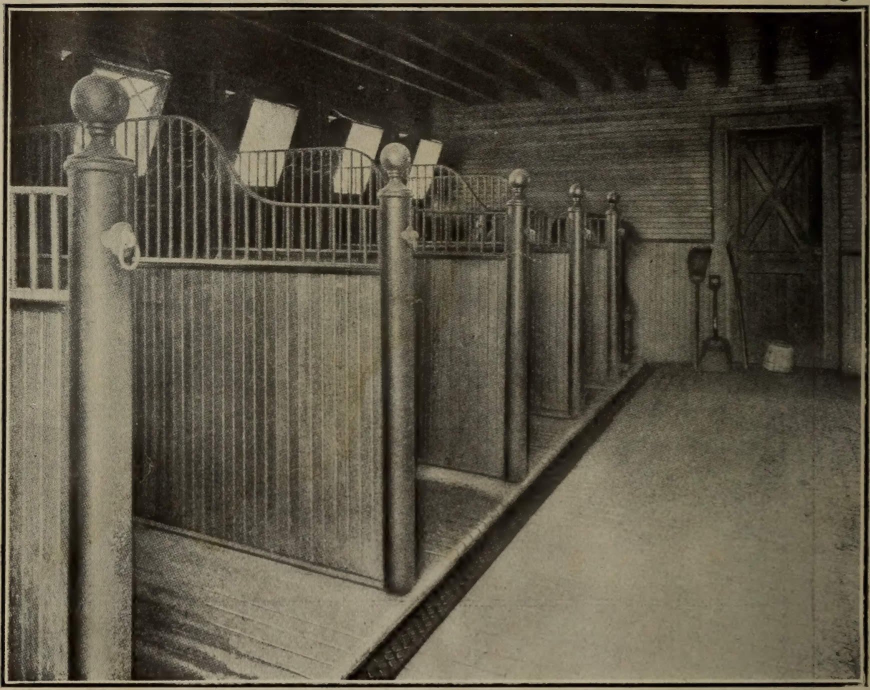
Western Branch, Brandon, Manitoba

Stocks carried at Montreal, Que., St. John, N.B., Vancouver, B.C.

Over two thousand local dealers in the towns and villages of
Canada handle BT goods

1920577

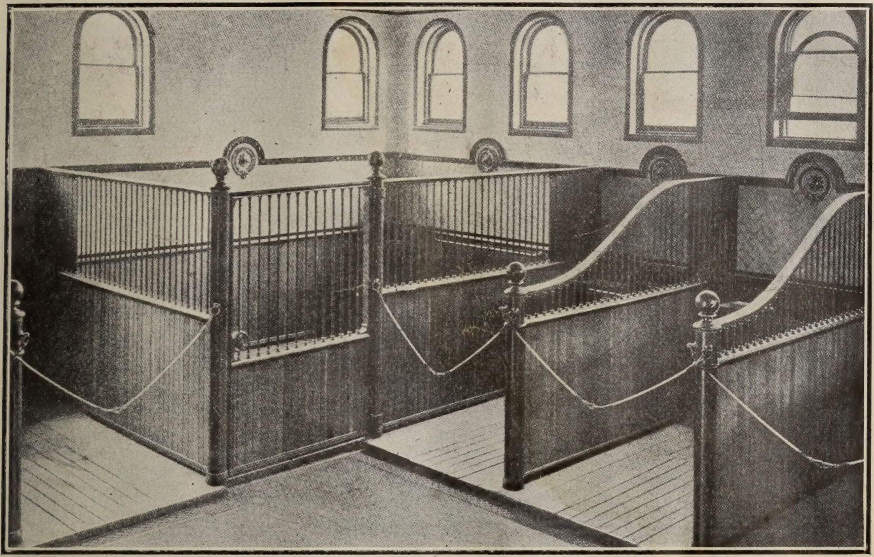
Horse Stable Fittings



For some years we have been devoting our energy to producing sanitary and labour-saving equipment for the cow barn, and on every hand we find a demand for similar equipment for the horse stable.

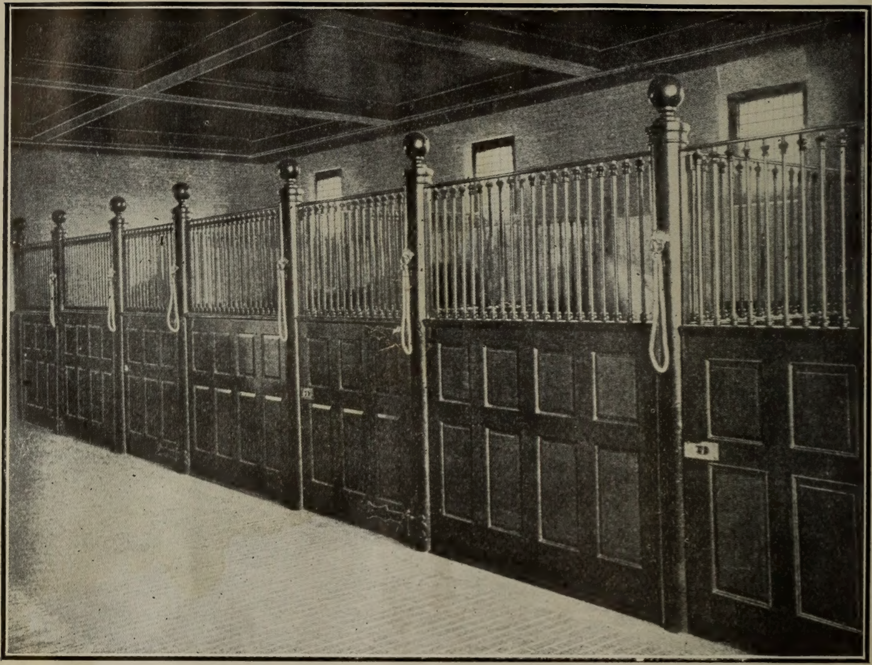
The increased price of lumber, the difficulty of securing proper material, the high price of carpenters, the desire for more sanitary conditions, and, most important of all, the demand for better and more durable equipment, have influenced our farmers to seek for something better than the old wood horse-stall. Another cause for this is the greatly increased use of cement for stable floors. Iron posts, firmly imbedded in the concrete, overcome the difficulties presented by the adoption of cement stable floors.

Appearance counts more with us now than formerly, and there is no one building a stable to-day but wants it to look well, and to look well not alone when it is finished, but for years to come. The stable interiors shown on this and succeeding pages give some idea of the substantial, neat appearance of stables equipped with "BT" fittings.



We feel that this demand for equipment that will give us better conditions in the horse stable is not being filled as it should be. The firms making horse stable fittings have catered only to the millionaire trade in the cities. Their prices are entirely out of proportion to the means and requirements of the farming community—that is, the men who have to earn the money that pays for their improvements, and who can only indulge in such improvements as will effect a saving, and when completed will be revenue producing. In adding this line our intention is to produce only such equipment as will be of service to the every-day farmer, and that, when purchased, will effect a saving over any other style of equipment that he might install.

With our complete plant we are able to do all the work necessary for this equipment in our own factory and at the lowest possible cost. We have dealt with the Canadian farmer long enough to know that he wants only the best that can be produced. A careful comparison of our equipment with other makes will show you that, in quality, it is not excelled by any line in the world, and at the same time our prices cut in two those quoted by other firms in this country.



The equipment illustrated in this book will add very little to the cost of a stable and will mean much to its appearance and durability.

No expensive carpenter will be necessary to build your stable if you use BT Stable Fittings. The time and money saved in this way will be quite an item. With the high prices we get now for horses they are certainly worth looking after. Our guarantee, which means "Satisfaction to You," will go with every article you buy, and we know that if you use BT Equipment in your horse stable it will please you better than any other investment.

Our barn-planning department has recently spent some time in arranging the best lay-out for horse stables, and any information that you may wish along this line will be cheerfully given you.

Prices on any equipment can be secured from any of our local agents or direct from us if you will let us know your needs.

BEATTY BROS.

The BT Open Manger

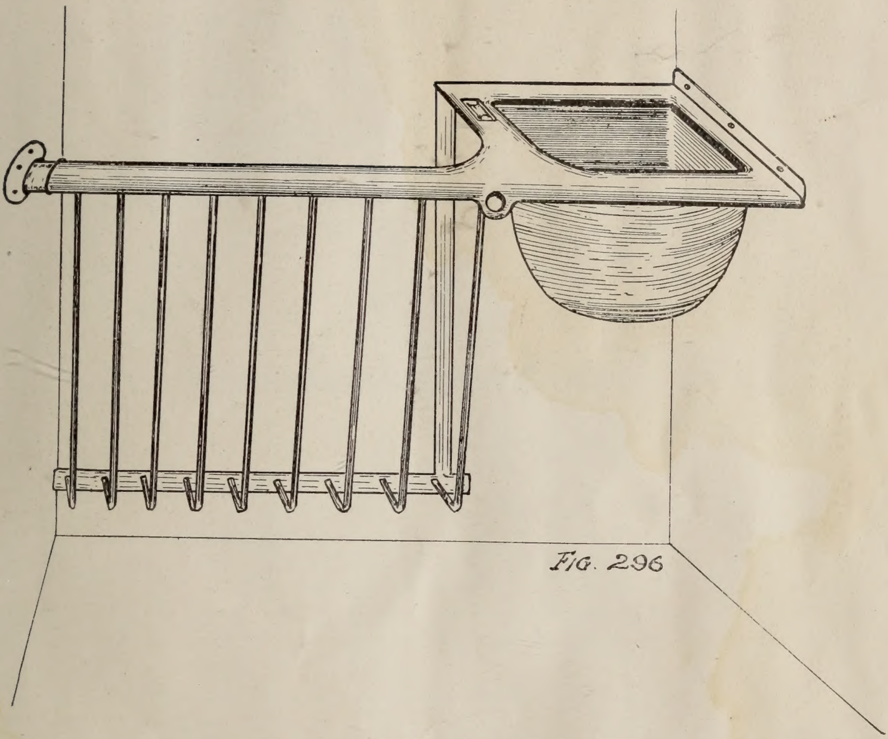


FIG. 296

Fig. 296 shows the BT Manger for single stalls. The hay rack is made of iron rods, and so allows all dust and chaff to escape, and in this way removes one of the chief causes of heaves. The hay rack, therefore, is self-cleaning and harbors no dirt.

The feed box is well separated from the hay rack, so that the horse cannot nose the hay into it. It is very spacious, so that it will hold a large quantity of mixed feed. The upper edge is surrounded by a wide flange so that no feed can be nosed out and wasted.

For tying, the manger is supplied with a roller and opening at the back, so that a weight can be used. It is also provided with a ring in the front, as shown in the cut.

We supply the manger with a feed box, either to the right or left side, but is always shipped with the feed box on the right side unless otherwise specified.

We furnish the manger in lengths of 4 ft., 4 ft. 6 in., 5 ft., 5 ft. 6 in., and 6 ft. Each manger can be adjusted in width two inches.

We furnish special mangers of this style for double stalls.

The BT Closed Manger

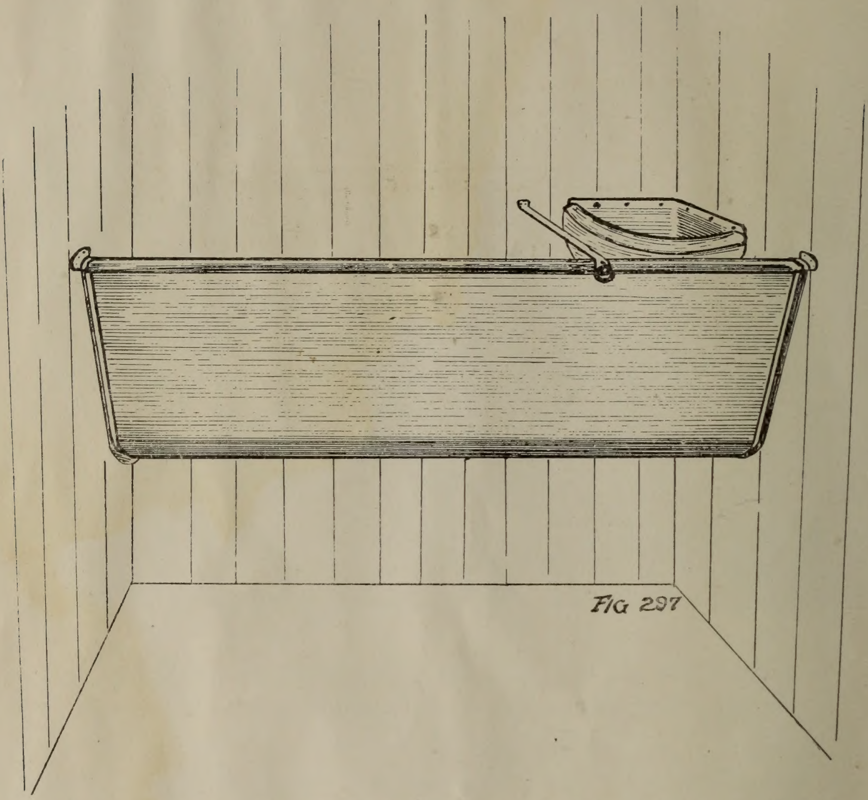


Fig. 297 shows the BT Closed Manger, which is best when cut feed is being used. This manger is made of 16-gauge galvanized steel reinforced by heavy channel irons. A heavy section of U Bar runs across the top edge so that it is strongly supported where the main strain is.

The feed box is made of cast metal, and, as it is separate from the manger, it can be attached either to the right or left side of the stall.

We furnish this manger in any width from 4 ft. up to 10 ft., so that it can be used in any width of stall from the narrow single stall up to the large double stall.

In ordering, always give the exact width of the stall, as this manger is not adjustable in length.

This manger has a very neat appearance, no amount of rough usage could injure it, and with the smooth, rounded bottom, it is very easily cleaned.

There is no possibility of the horse getting injured, as the front presents a perfectly smooth surface.

We supply this manger, when desired, with a grated bottom. Fig. 330, on the next page, gives an illustration of this manger, with grated bottom. The front is perfectly smooth. This is a very desirable type of manger. It is supplied only by us as we have it patented.

The BT Box Stall Manger

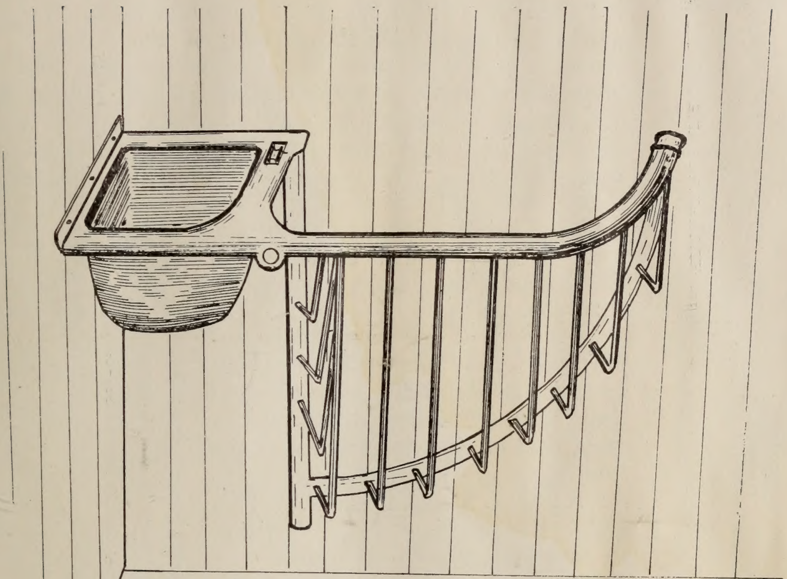


FIG. 298

Fig. 298 shows our manger for a box stall. We build this manger, as shown above, of grate work or, as shown in Fig. 297, with heavy galvanized bottom.

The manger is supplied in one length only, 5 ft. This gives a large, roomy rack for the hay, and the feed box is the same size as in our standard mangers, shown in the previous pages.

A ring for the rope is supplied, similar to attachment on Fig. 296 manger, so that the horse may be tied up if desired.

Other equipment for use in box stalls is shown on later pages.

Fig. 330 shows our Galvanized Manger with grated bottom. The front is made of 16-gauge galvanized steel, making it exceptionally strong. The bottom is made of ½-in. steel bars. The feed box is made of cast metal and is the same as the feed box used with our closed manger, Fig. 297.

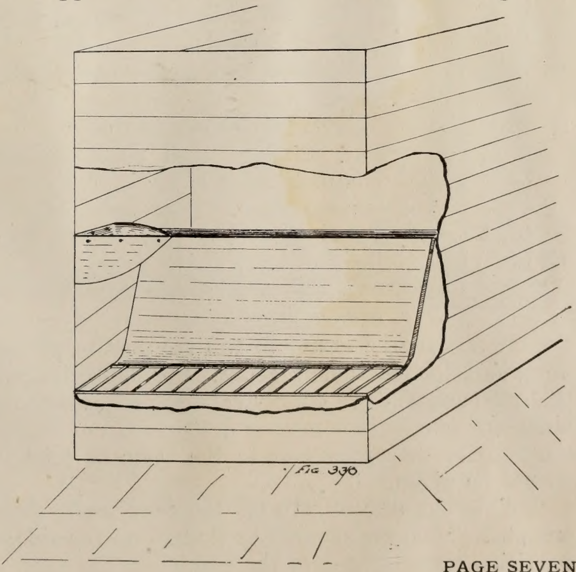


FIG. 330

Stall Posts

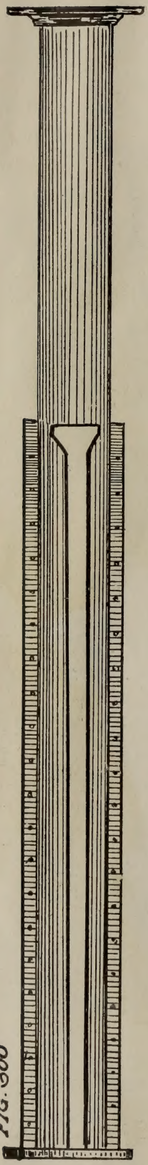


FIG. 300

No part of a horse stable looks worse after the stable has been used for a few years than the posts. They are quickly disfigured by the kicking of the horses. The strength of the partition depends on the post, and it is important that they be substantial. Where cement floors are used it is difficult to make a substantial job with a wood partition and wood post. The iron posts overcome these difficulties. No amount of battering will disfigure them, and BT Stall Posts are equipped at the bottom with two wide flanges, which, imbedded in the cement floor, make a perfectly rigid job.

Nothing will add more to the appearance of a horse stall or mean more for its durability than the iron stall post. Further, they save a great deal of time in framing as the iron posts are grooved up 5 ft. to receive 2-in. dressed plank. This makes the securing of the partition an easy matter.

Rings are secured in the tops of the posts to which the horse may be tied when being cleaned.

The flanges at the bottom of the post are designed to secure them either to cement or wood floors. The standard height of the post is six feet. The post extends one foot above the end of the stall partition groove.

We will supply shorter or longer posts if desired.

All posts are made 4-in. in diameter.

Fig. 299 shows one of our standard stall posts complete as it is set in a cement floor. The lower flange goes one foot below the level of the floor, so that it is firmly imbedded in the concrete.

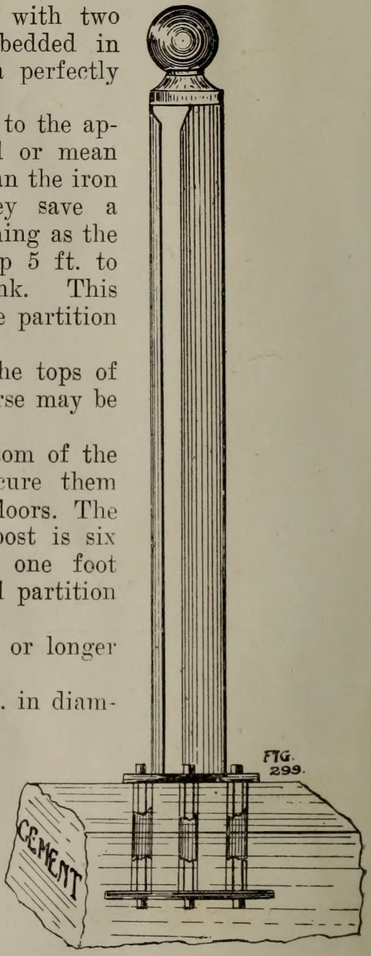


FIG. 299.

It is often necessary to run the post to the ceiling, so that it will form a support to the timbers above. Fig. 300 illustrates the post we supply for this purpose, and we supply caps to fit any size of timber. These posts are made any length that may be desired. In ordering, the exact distances from the floor to the under side of the beam or joist that the post is to support should be given.

This cut also illustrates the post used where three partitions run to one post. Two are secured by flanges on the sides of the post, and the other partition goes right into the groove in the post. Such a post is necessary for a run of box stalls as shown on page four.

Stall Posts

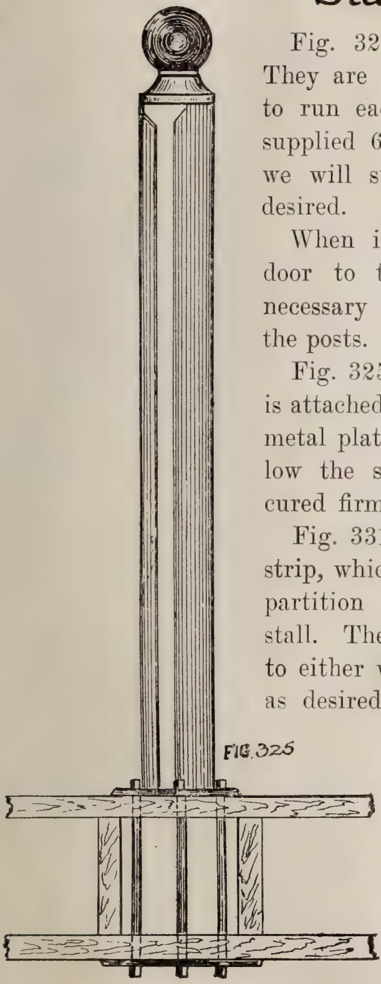


FIG.325

Fig. 324 shows our corner post for box stalls. They are made so that a partition can be attached to run each way from them. They are generally supplied 6 feet in height above the floor level, but we will supply them longer when desired.

When it is desired to attach a door to the post we supply the necessary hinges firmly riveted to the posts.

Fig. 325 shows how the stall post is attached to a wood floor. A heavy metal plate is placed on a plank below the sills, and the post is secured firmly to it by ⅝-in. bolts.

Fig. 331 shows a cut of our wall strip, which is used for securing the partition at the front end of the stall. They can be handily attached to either wood, brick, or stone wall, as desired, and they make a neat, strong method of attaching the stall partition.

We can supply these wall strips any length. The standard length is six feet, and they are always supplied this length unless specially ordered.

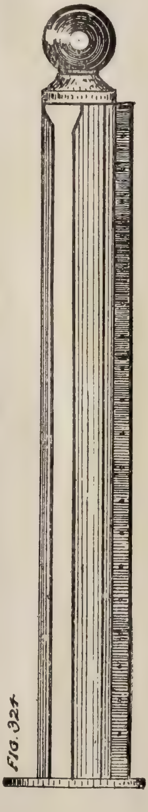


FIG.324

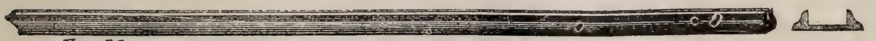


FIG 331.

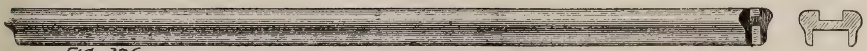


FIG 326

Fig. 326 shows our cap for stall partitions. It is grooved to fit a 2-in. wood partition, and has a channel above to fit the stall guard. We supply them in any length up to nine feet.

Stall Guards

Stall Guards add much to the appearance of a stable. They should be used whenever possible, as they do not obstruct the light, and so add much to the brightness of the stable.

BT Stall Guards are made of ½-in steel rods secured by a heavy channel frame. They are substantially made and easily kept clean, as there are no corners for collecting dust.

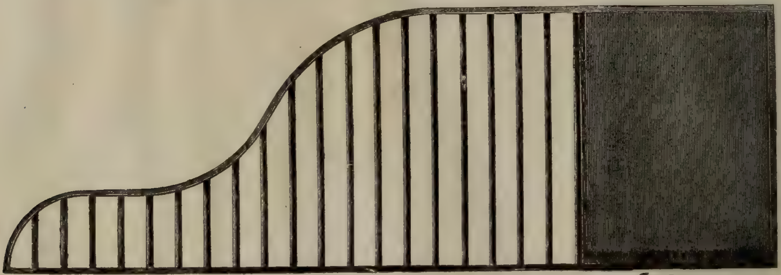


Fig 327

Fig. 327 shows the stall guard generally supplied for open stalls. This guard is supplied with a sheet-iron panel at the upper end, to prevent horses tied alongside biting at each other.

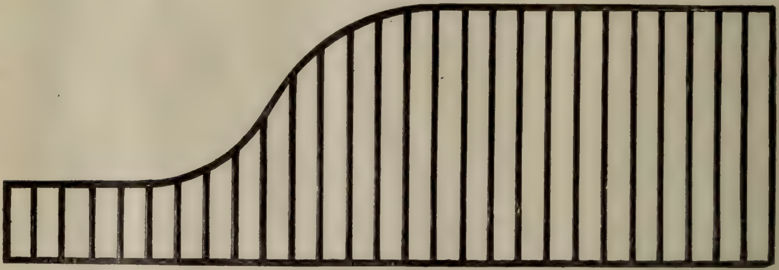


Fig 328

Fig. 328 shows an open stall guard. This style can be furnished with panel as shown in Fig. 327.

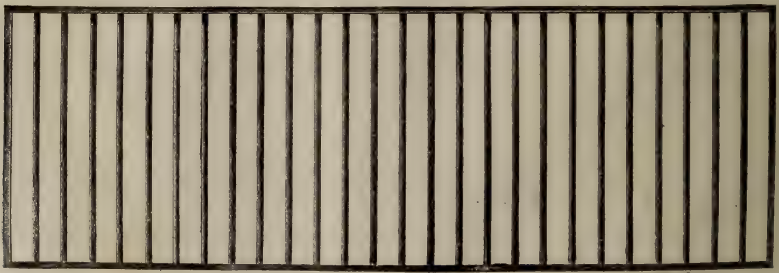


Fig 329

Fig. 329 shows a box stall guard. All guards are made a height of 2 ft. 2 in., and can be furnished any length. The price quoted is per foot. In ordering, the length of the stalls should always be given. If no length is given for open stalls, guards 6 ft. in length will be sent. Higher guards can be made if ordered specially.

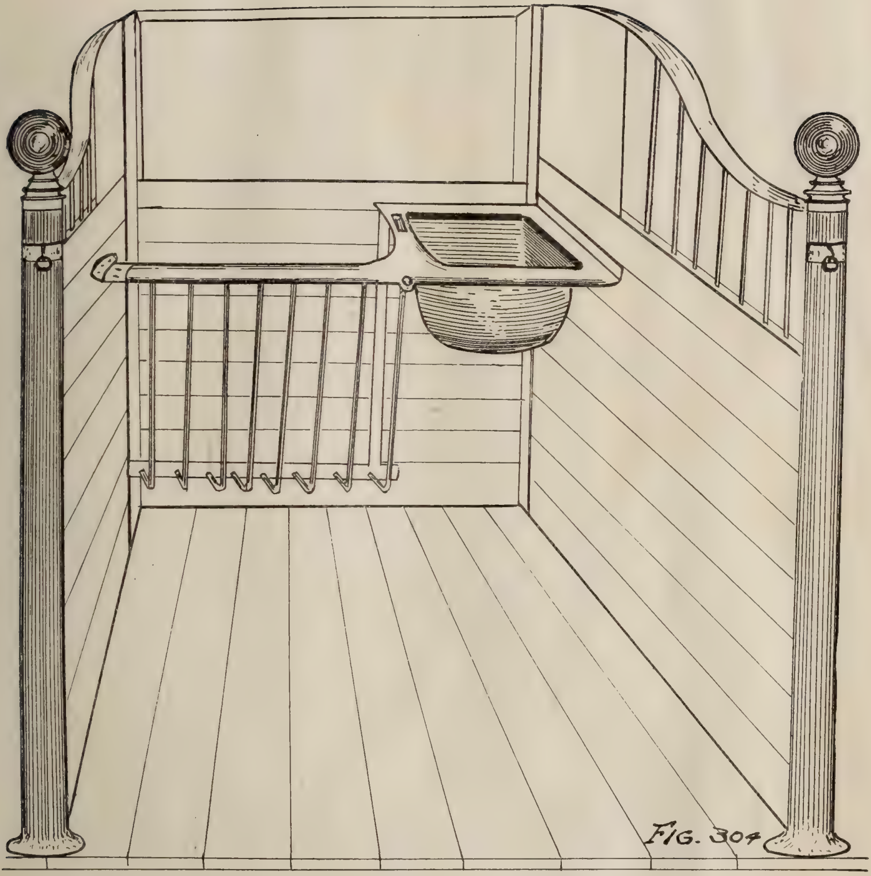


FIG. 304

Fig. 304 shows a complete open stall. With this stall, feeding can be done either from the front or from behind. The standard length for a horse stall is six feet, and the width five feet. It is not well to have the stalls too wide, as the horses are liable to try rolling. The equipment which we supply for this stall can be used with either cement or wood floors.

A stall consists of one manger, one post and one stall guard. An extra post and stall guard will be necessary for each row if it does not run to a wall or partition at either end. If it runs to a wall or partition at both ends, then one post and one stall guard will be saved in each row.

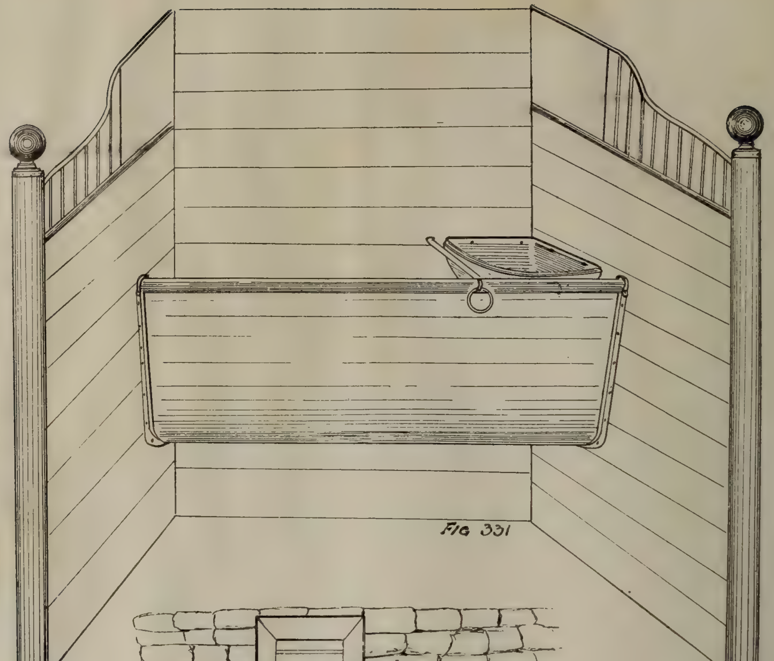


FIG 331

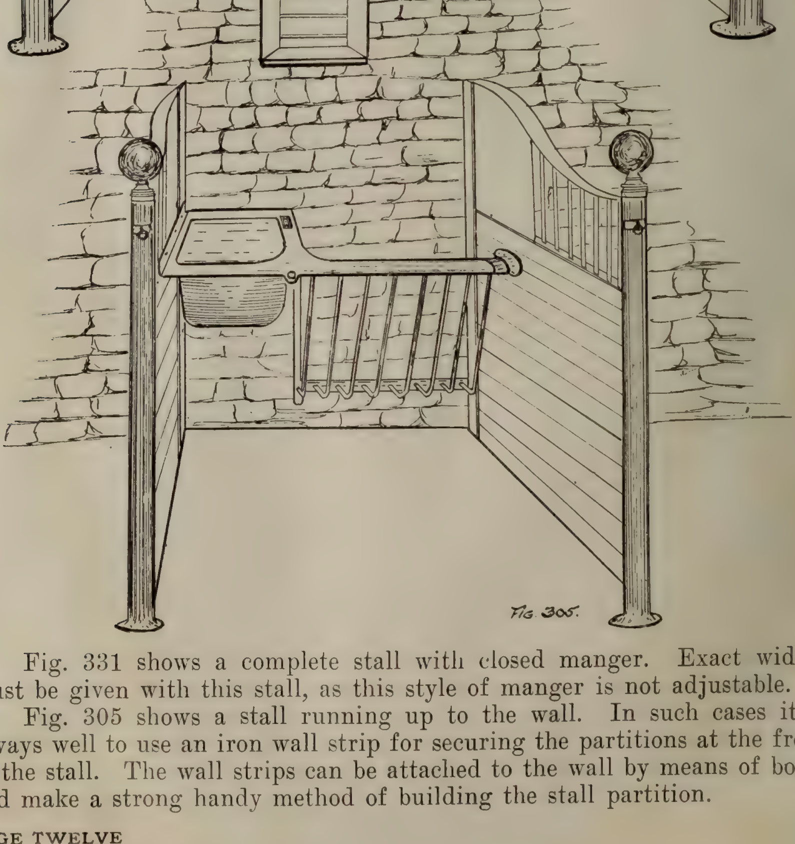


FIG. 305.

Fig. 331 shows a complete stall with closed manger. Exact widths must be given with this stall, as this style of manger is not adjustable.

Fig. 305 shows a stall running up to the wall. In such cases it is always well to use an iron wall strip for securing the partitions at the front of the stall. The wall strips can be attached to the wall by means of bolts, and make a strong handy method of building the stall partition.

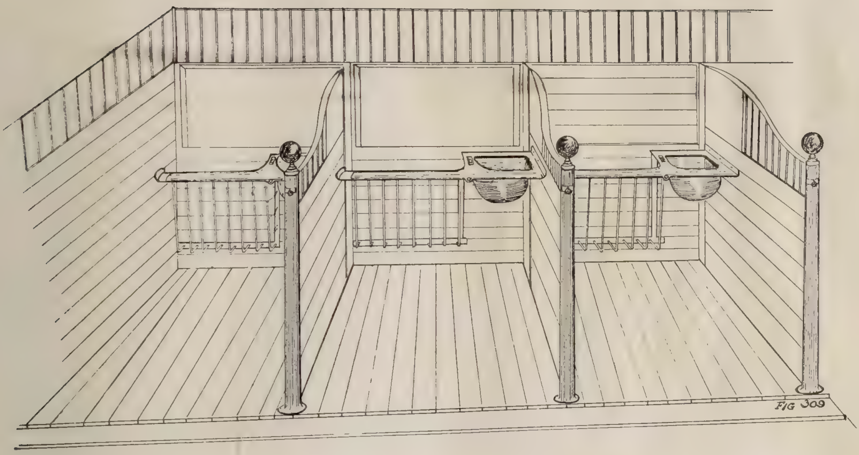


Fig. 309 shows the appearance of a row of BT Stalls. Either a cement or a wood floor may be used. The gutter behind the horses should not be over 3 inches deep.

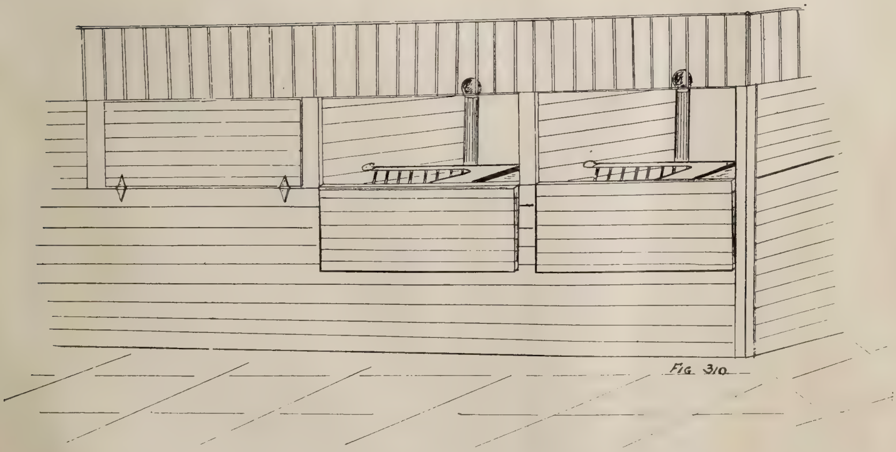


Fig. 310 shows front view of a row of stalls where a feed room runs along in front of the stalls. It shows the method of putting in doors for feeding the horses. When desired we can make the feed doors of grill-work similar to the stall guards.

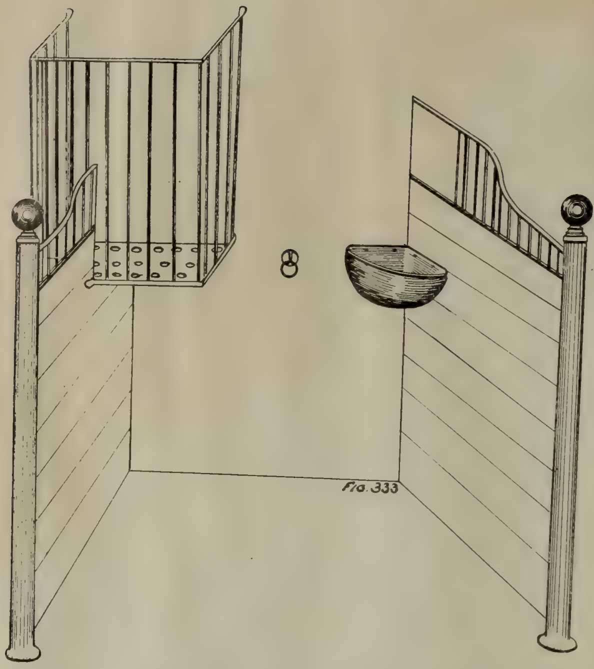


Fig. 333

Fig. 333 shows the BT Stall for overhead feeding. Many farmers like to feed their horses from above, as it saves rehandling the feed and prevents considerable waste as well as saving much time.

We supply the hay rack either single or double, that is, to either do for one stall or two stalls. Fig. 333 shows the double hay rack. The feed box used is our standard corner feed box, with rolled upper edge, to prevent waste of feed, and can be attached to either side of the stall equally well.

We furnish a hitching ring with each stall for tying the horses. One great advantage in this kind of stall is the splendid room which it gives a horse, there being no wide manger in stall taking up room, and the manger being up a good height, there is no possibility of a horse being injured by coming in contact with it in any way.

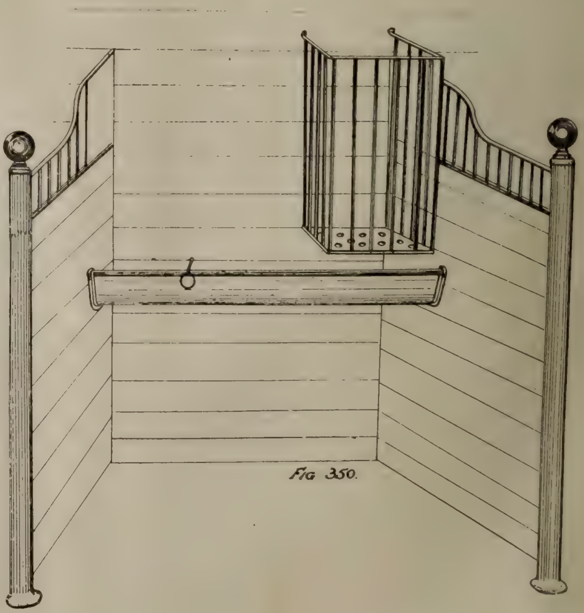


Fig 350.

Fig. 350 shows an overhead feed rack for a single stall. It also shows a very popular type of feed box. It is made of one piece of 16-gauge galvanized steel, and runs right across the stall.

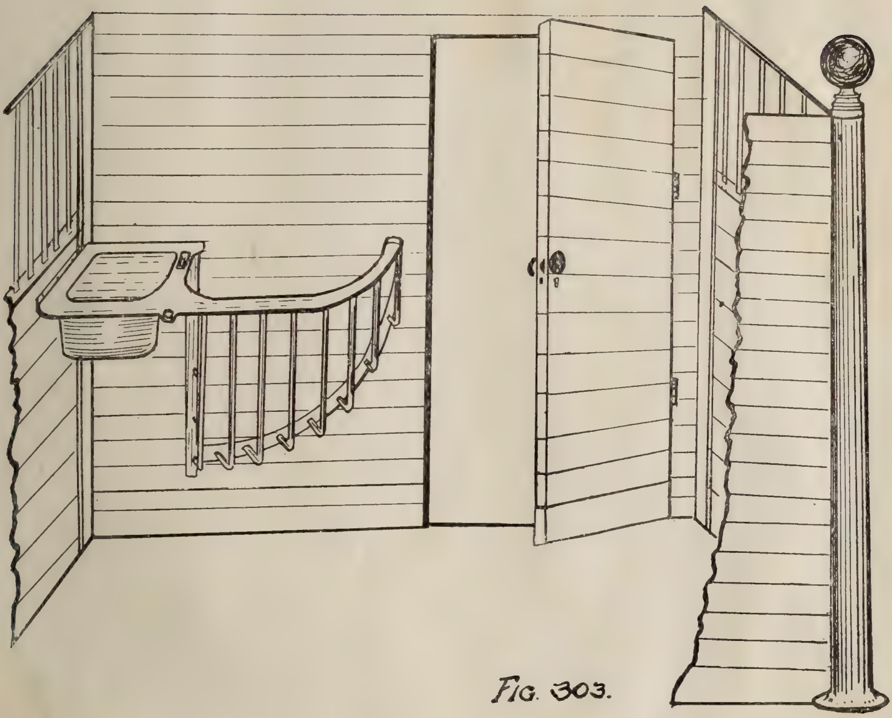


FIG. 303.

Fig. 303 shows interior view of box stall equipped with one of our open mangers. It also shows the iron box stall post, and the neat appearance which it presents. A stall built in this way is substantial and is very easy to construct, as the posts come all grooved ready for the siding. Where one side of the box stall is formed by the stable wall, wall strips can be used instead of the post for holding the siding where it runs up to the wall. The wall strips are illustrated on page 9, Fig. 331.

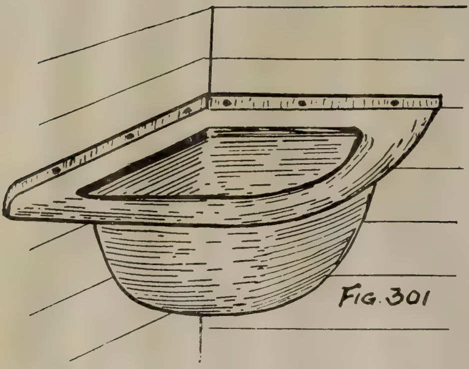


FIG. 301

Fig. 301 shows our best corner feed box, for use in box stalls or open stalls with overhead feed. This feed box is the same size as shown in our standard mangers on pages 5, 6 and 7, and of the same capacity. A wide flange extends in over the upper edge of the box to prevent waste of feed. This flange is separate from the box, the box being attached to it by bolts.

Fig. 302 shows a substantial hay rack that we make for box stalls. These racks are 3 feet in height and project from the corner 18 inches.

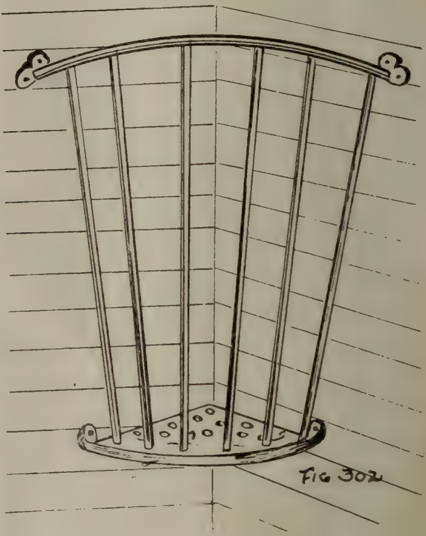


FIG 302

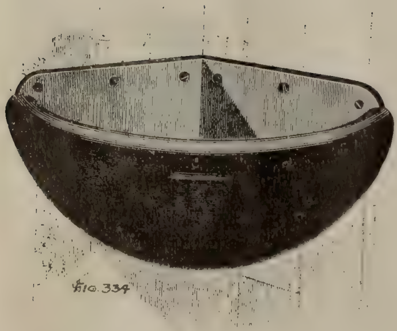


FIG. 334

Fig. 334 shows an inexpensive style of feed box. This is made of just one casting. It has a rolled edge to prevent the feed from being worked out of the box. The length of the sides is 18 inches, and the depth 10 inches.

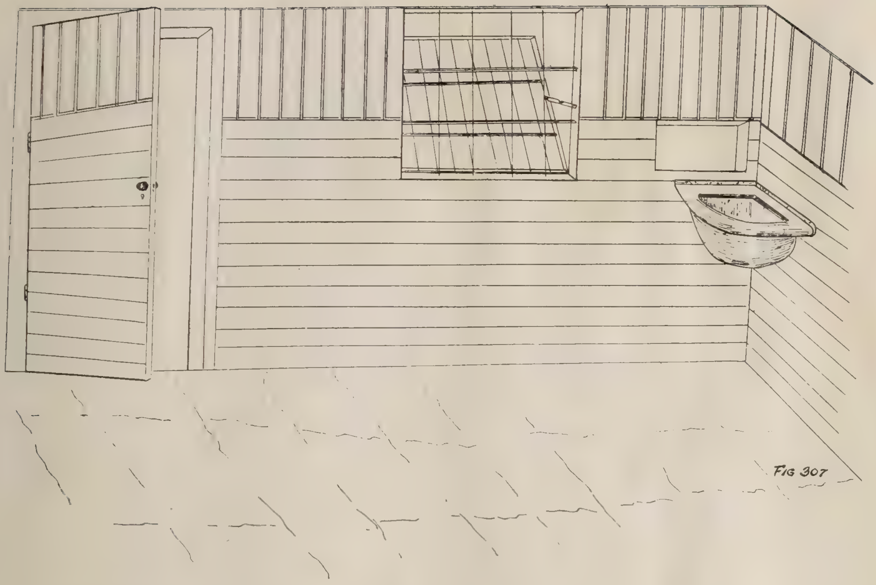


Fig. 307 shows an interior view of a box stall where our spring feed rack has been used. This leaves the box stall entirely free from any obstruction except for the small feed box in the corner.

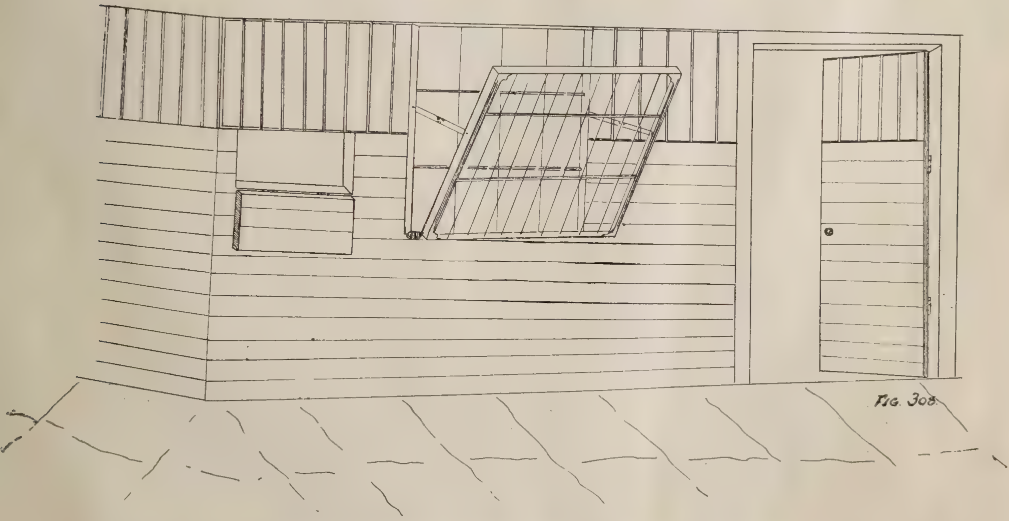


Fig. 308, shown above, gives another view of the feed rack from the feed passage side. When the hay is put into the feed rack the heavy springs in the bottom compress the sides of the rack together so that the hay is held in tightly and cannot be pulled out and wasted.

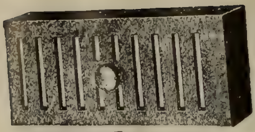


Fig 335

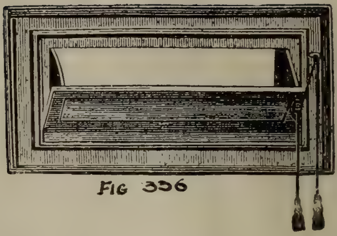


Fig 336

The ventilation of a horse barn is important. Fig. 335 shows a ventilating wall brick. We make these in two sizes, 3 in. x 9 in. and 6 in. x 9 in., and we make them with or without a slide as desired.

Fig. 336 shows another style of ventilator. These can be put anywhere in the wall or partition. The opening in this ventilator is 4 in. x 9 in., and the outside measurement of the frame, 6 in. x 11 in.

The shape of the damper when open directs the current of air upward, so that it will not cause a direct draft.

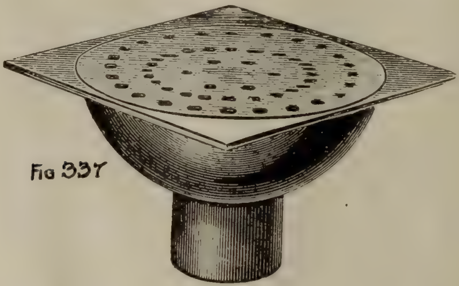


Fig 337

Fig. 337 shows a bell trap for the end of gutters or wash-room. We make this bell trap in two sizes, 6 in. x 6 in. with a 3-in. outlet, and 12 in. x 12 in. with a 4-in. outlet.

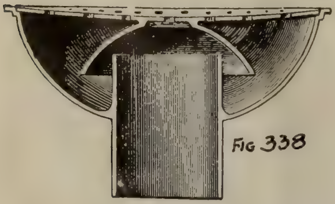


Fig 338

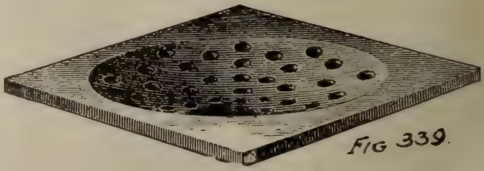


Fig 339.

Fig. 338 shows a cross section of a bell trap, showing strainer and method of protecting the drain pipe.

Fig. 339 shows a simple grating for covering drain pipe. We make this in a size, 6 in. x 6 in., and also in a size, 12 in. x 12 in.

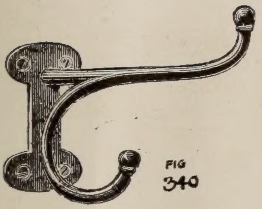


FIG 340

Fig. 340 shows our 6-in. harness hook. We supply these hooks either in cast metal or malleable iron.

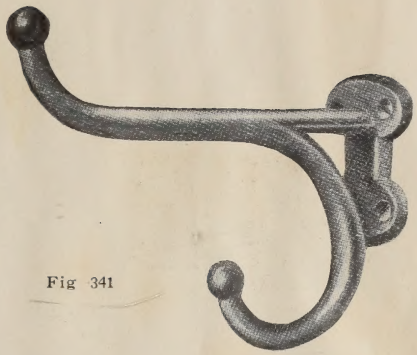


Fig 341

Fig. 341 shows our 12-in. harness hook. We supply this hook either in cast metal or malleable iron.

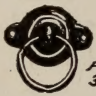


FIG 342

Fig. 342 shows the hitching ring, which can be attached to a post or a wall, either by lag screws or bolts.

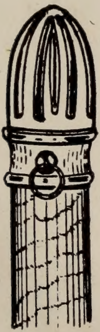


FIG. 344.

Fig. 344 shows a cap which we make for wood hitching posts. They have a ring fastened securely in them for tying to.

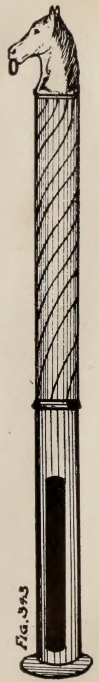


FIG. 343

Fig. 343 shows a hitching post. We supply this post any length. All posts are fitted with a ring. The standard length for the hitching post is 6 ft., and the post should be put 3 ft. in the ground. The flange at the bottom holds it solid.

A stable is a permanent investment. When once constructed it is not easily changed or altered. It can easily be made a handsome and durable structure by the use of iron stable fittings. When convenience and durability are considered, and the time and labor saved in their installation, there is no question but that they are the most economical to buy. It will be a pleasure for us to quote you on what equipment you may need, or to give you any further information on any of the goods which we manufacture.

For the handling of hay and feed a hay carrier outfit should be installed, and for removing the manure nothing can equal, for handiness, a litter carrier. We have other catalogues covering these goods, and will be pleased to send them to you. We also have complete catalogues covering fittings for the cow stable and all other goods included in the BT Line. The BT Line includes the goods which are listed on the back of this catalogue.

THE BT LINE

Sanitary Cow Stalls and Stanchions
Litter and Feed Carriers
Hay Carriers
Horse Forks and Slings
Water Bowls
Rack Clamps
Extension Ladders
Horse Stable Fittings